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REVIEWS.

Joyce on Damages. By Joseph A. Joyce and Howard C. Joyce. The Banks Law Publishing Co., New York, 1904. Three volumes. Sheep, pages 2669.

This work consists of a long series of chapters, strung upon the common theme "Damages," like beads on a cord. The subjects, of course, into which the all-important (especially from the layman's point of view) element of damages enters, form a large proportion of modern cases. Moreover, they are extremely diverse, wandering, as the chapter headings of this book indicate, through branches of the law as disconnected as are "Ejectment" and "Electric Law," or "Marine Law." Some of the disadvantages and many of the advantages of both text-book and encyclopedia are to be found. Primarily, many of the subjects have been treated more fully in separate volumes by different authors, by most of whom the question of damages is treated. In many subjects, however, the books meet a genuine demand—as, for instance, in the chapters on "Personal Injuries and Death of a Human Being," on "Liquidated Damages," "Releases," and many others. In others, as was above suggested, subjects, such as those relating to real property, are thoroughly treated in text-books, which are in the office of every practitioner. So that, although proper for a complete treatise on damages, they are otherwise rather superfluous. Up to this point, this criticism would apply to any work on damages. Beyond this, the treatment is excellent. Underlying principles are carefully given and the exposition of rules and cases is compact and thoroughly clear, as well as complete. While the books are not, perhaps, absolutely essential to an office, they will nevertheless make unnecessary much unproductive drudgery among the stacks. G. S. A.

An Outline of Municipal Government in the City of New York. By George Arthur Ingalls, B.A. Matthew Bender, Albany, N. Y., 1904. Paper, pages 79.

In this compact pamphlet the author states the leading facts on his subject—facts collated from the state constitution, the city charter, the consolidation act of 1882, other acts of the legislature and the decisions of the courts. His exposition is clear and systematic; and he shows a fine sense of proportion by giving illustrative examples of the principles he states, without overburdening the text. The typography is excellent and

the indexing elaborate. A few more citations would probably add to its practical value, but as a readable monograph it would be hard to improve.
C. A. R.

Evidence in Trials at Common Law. By John Henry Wigmore, Professor of the Law of Evidence, Northwestern University. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1904. Vol. III. Sheep, pages 1209.

The third volume of this work amply fulfills the promise given by the first and second.* We cannot over-praise the completeness and the system with which Professor Wigmore has treated his subject. To each subdivision of the law of evidence he gives, more accurately and exhaustively than in any work we have yet seen, the reasons, historical and present, which justify the law as it stands. He introduces them, moreover, in such a way as to leave them in proper prominence in the mind of even the most superficial reader. In this it differs from so many text-books in which the reasoning is relegated to obscure places, and allows the cart and the horse to occupy their proper positions, exactly. The present volume, with the second, forms the body of the work which will be mostly used, embracing such subjects as hearsay and opinion.

Wigmore on Evidence is too voluminous to ever be used as a school text-book, but we venture to predict that it will become invaluable to the profession as soon as it becomes well known.
G. S. A.

Hand-book of The Law of Public Corporations. By Henry H. Ingersoll, LL.D., Dean of the University of Tennessee School of Law. Hornbook Series. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, 1904. Sheep, pages 738.

In these days of great publishing concerns there is a temptation to sympathize with that Scriptural complaint which avers that "of making many books there is no end." It is nevertheless true that the good text-books that appear each year find a ready market; the bench and bar, as well as the student, have come to rely in a large measure upon this mean of convenient reference to principles and citations. Very acceptable to student and practitioner alike should be this new work on public corporations by Professor Ingersoll. It possesses the commendable virtue of treating comprehensively a large subject within a small compass. As an instance of condensation, it may be noted that in this work there is no attempt to give an historical view of the development of municipalities on the Continent and in England. This subject is briefly summarized in three pages with references and citations. Again, local statutes and ordinances which do not illustrate a type but are distinct and *sui generis* have been excluded. The treatment of

* See 14 YALE LAW JOURNAL 124.